

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claims 1-18 (Canceled).

Claim 19 (Currently Amended): A transparent glazing with a field of view that can be darkened over a portion of its surface by electrically controlling at least one functional element incorporated into a multilayer composite, the light transmission of which glazing can be varied reversibly, in which portion the functional element, comprises:

at least one electrochromic functional layer enclosed between two surface electrodes, wherein ~~[[the]]~~ each surface electrode ~~electrodes~~ of the functional element, and ~~[[their]]~~ leads corresponding thereto, are matched ~~to one another~~ and spatially spaced relative to the other surface electrode spatially with respect to one another such that darkening starts at one edge of the functional element and, with a continuously-applied ~~remaining~~ voltage applied between the surface electrodes, propagates continuously over the surface of the functional element until the functional element is completely and uniformly colored.

Claim 20 (Previously Presented): The transparent glazing as claimed in claim 19, wherein at least one of the surface electrodes is connected to at least one connection conductor having a low ohmic resistance, which conductor is parallel to and is placed close to a lateral edge of the functional element.

Claim 21 (Currently Amended): The transparent glazing as claimed in claim 19, wherein at least one of the surface electrodes includes a left and right connection conductor respectively placed on a left and right side of the functional element, the left and right ~~[[two]]~~ connection conductors being of low ohmic resistance, ~~which are placed on either side of the~~

~~functional element and~~ each of the left and right connection conductors being operable to receive ~~can be subjected to~~ electrical potentials via external leads independently of ~~each the~~ other of the left and right connection conductor ~~via suitable external leads~~.

Claim 22 (Original): The transparent glazing as claimed in claim 19, wherein the functional element extends along one side of the glazing and, from the one side, into the field of view of the glazing, the darkening of which field of view starts in the region of the one side.

Claim 23 (Currently Amended): The transparent glazing as claimed in claim 21, wherein ~~a first of the left connection conductor conductors~~ is placed near ~~a first the left side~~ of the glazing in a region between a boundary located in the field of view and a right edge of the glazing and the right ~~a second of the connection conductor conductors~~ is placed on the right ~~on a second~~ side of the functional element[[,]] in a region ~~lying~~ between a boundary located in the field of view and a right edge ~~the opposite side~~ of the glazing.

Claim 24 (Previously Presented): The transparent glazing as claimed in claim 23, wherein the second connection conductor, which is in the field of view of the glazing, is in a form of at least one thin metal wire.

Claim 25 (Currently Amended): The transparent glazing as claimed in claim 19, wherein the functional element extends from a top ~~first~~ side of the glazing and ~~then~~ between a front and rear side ~~two mutually opposite sides of the glazing and being angularly connected to the first side~~, in which glazing one of [[its]] the two surface electrodes is brought into electrical contact at an outer surface of the glazing toward the outside ~~toward the outside~~ from at least one

surface of the front and rear sides, one of the front side and the rear side forming a substrate
for the functional element ~~extending along the opposite sides.~~

Claim 26 (Currently Amended): The transparent glazing as claimed in claim 25,
wherein the surface electrode remote from the substrate is electrically connected to at least
one lead lying at ~~[[the]]~~ an edge of the glazing by at least one thin metal wire extending over
a ~~that~~ surface of the functional element that lies in ~~[[the]]~~ a field of view of the glazing.

Claim 27 (Currently Amended): The transparent glazing as claimed in claim 19,
wherein the surface electrode close to the substrate is in a form of a substantially complete
coating of the glazing, the functional element is formed only over a portion of the coating~~[[,]]~~
such that lateral bands not covered by the functional element are formed on at least two sides
of the glazing forming an angle therebetween ~~between them~~, the lateral bands of the surface
electrode are electrically isolated from one another, and a connection band, one of which is
electrically connected to the surface electrode close to the substrate and the other of which is
electrically connected to the surface electrode remote from the substrate of the functional
element, is provided on each of the lateral bands.

Claim 28 (Previously Presented): The transparent glazing as claimed in claim 19,
wherein the two surface electrodes have different surface resistances.

Claim 29 (Previously Presented): The transparent glazing as claimed in claim 28,
wherein the surface electrode closer to the substrate has a lower surface resistance than the
surface electrode more remote from the substrate.

Claim 30 (Currently Amended): The transparent glazing as claimed in claim 28, wherein the surface resistance of the surface electrode closer to the substrate lies within a range from 0.01 to 100 ohms per unit area, ~~preferably from 2 to 10 ohms per unit area, and more preferably about 6-7 ohms per unit area,~~ and wherein the surface resistance of the surface electrode more remote from the substrate is about 10 times these values.

Claim 31 (Previously Presented): The transparent glazing as claimed in claim 19, wherein an opaque edge frame extends over at least a portion of its perimeter along the edge of the latter, and wherein electrical leads for the surface electrodes are placed on the surface of this edge frame.

Claim 32 (Previously Presented): The use of transparent glazing as claimed in claim 19 as a windshield for a vehicle, in which the functional element is an all-solid-state electrochromic multilayer system placed, as an electrically controllable sunshield, in a region of a top edge in a mounted state.

Claim 33 (Currently Amended): A method for controlling a functional element in a ~~form of~~ an all-solid-state electrochromic surface element in a transparent glazing unit, which all-solid-state surface element includes a functional layer that can be reversibly decolored electrochromically, ~~and inserted between two surface electrodes, wherein the surface electrodes have different surface resistances from which an increase in supply voltage in the surface of the surface electrodes proceeds at different rates for any one voltage level,~~ the method comprising:

introducing, between two surface electrodes, an effective electrical potential to force
~~into one of the surface electrodes relative to the other surface electrode, forcing an~~

electrochromic change of color on one side of the electrochromic surface element, ~~a so as to~~
~~control one~~ direction of propagation of ~~[[the]]~~ a change of color of the electrochromic surface
element being controlled by an increase in an electrical potential on a surface of one surface
electrode relative to the other surface electrode,

wherein each of the two surface electrodes have a different surface resistance and a
rate of increase of the electrical potential depends on the surface resistance of each of the two
surface electrodes.

Claim 34 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 33, wherein at
least one supply lead for electrical potentials causing the electrochromic color change is
provided on at least one of the surface electrodes on either side of the all-solid-state
electrochromic surface element.

Claim 35 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 33, wherein a first
effective potential is applied via a first supply lead for the surface electrode relative to the
other surface electrode to induce a coloration in a predetermined direction of propagation of
the color change, and wherein a second effective potential, of reverse polarity, is applied via a
second supply lead for the surface electrode relative to the other surface electrode to produce
decoloration in a predetermined direction of propagation of the color change.

Claim 36 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 33, in an
application for controlling an electrochromic functional element incorporated as a sunshield
in a windshield of a vehicle.